

COUNTY  
BOROUGH



OF GREAT  
YARMOUTH

---

URBAN & PORT SANITARY  
AUTHORITY.

Annual Report  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
For 1936.

Great Yarmouth:

JOHN BUCKLE, PRINTER, CENTRAL HALL, THEATRE PLAIN.

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TOWN HALL,

GREAT YARMOUTH,

1937.

**To the Town Council of the County Borough of Great Yarmouth,  
acting as the Urban and Port Sanitary Authorities.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Twenty-seventh Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, etc., on the vital statistics and sanitary administration of the Borough and Port of Great Yarmouth.

The comparative vital statistics for the year 1936 are shown in the following Table:—

	Great Yarmouth.	England and Wales.	London.	122 Great Towns.	143 Smaller Towns.
Death Rate	11.36	12.1	12.5	12.3	11.5
*Infantile					
Death Rate	59	59	66	63	55
Birth Rate	13.4	14.8	13.6	14.9	15.0

\* Per 1000 infant births.

The Death Rate and Infantile Death Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate remain at a low figure. The two latter are especially noteworthy (see also page 14).

Special attention is also deserved by the figures for Old Age Deaths (Table III). Fifty-five per cent. of the deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred over the age of 65 years, and thirty-three per cent. over the age of 75 years.

Forty-one per cent. of the total deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred in public institutions.

The Total Rainfall (average 24.48 inches) was 24.82.

The Mean Temperature (average 48.4) was 49.3.

The Total Hours of Bright Sunshine recorded was 1538.0.

No School Departments were closed by the Local Sanitary Authority during the year, but 103 patients and 144 contacts were temporarily excluded from school owing to infectious disease.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. N. STEVENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

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## SECTION A.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	...	3,598
Population at Census on April 26/27th, 1931	...	56,771
,, estimated by the Registrar General		
for the middle of 1936	...	54,740
Number of Occupied Dwellings (Census, 1931)	...	14,256
,, ,, ,, (Rate Books, 1936)	...	16,221
,, families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)		14,630
Rateable value	... ..	£337,426
Product of a Penny Rate (13/6 in the £)	...	£1,265
Total Revenue (exclusive of Trading accounts)	...	£459,675
Net indebtedness	... ..	£1,671,187

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, &amp;c.

Births (legitimate), males 345, females 344	... Total	689
,, (illegitimate), males 26, females 19	... Total	45
Birth Rate	... ..	13.4
Stillbirths (legitimate), males 14, females 14	... Total	28
,, (illegitimate), males 3, females 1	... Total	4
,, rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	41
Deaths (net, after allowing for deaths of non-residents and deaths of residents occurring outside the district)	... ..	712
Death Rate	... ..	13.00
The same Death Rate as corrected by the Registrar General's comparability factor	...	11.31
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth—		
Puerperal Sepsis, 2; rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths		2.61
Other puerperal causes, nil; ,, ,, ,, ,,		Nil
Total, 2; ,, ,, ,, ,,		2.61

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births:—

Legitimate 54, Illegitimate 88 ...			... Total	59
Death Rate from Measles	...	...	...	0.09
„ „ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0.05
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.05
„ „ Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.04
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	0.00
„ „ Enteric	...	...	...	0.00
„ „ Violence	...	...	...	0.55

The corresponding figures for the 122 County Boroughs and Great Towns are:—

Infantile Death Rate	...	...	...	63
Measles	...	...	...	0.09
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0.01
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.06
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.08
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	8.2
Enteric	...	...	...	0.01
Violence	...	...	...	0.45

The following table shows how the principal causes of death compare with previous years:—

### NUMBER OF DEATHS.

				1936.	Decennial Average.
Enteric	...	...	...	0	0.5
Measles	...	...	...	5	3.7
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	3	0.4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3	4.9
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	3.6
Tuberculous Disease	...	...	...	42	59.8
Cancer	...	...	...	116	97.4
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	56	68.6
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	0	3.3
Wasting Diseases of Infants	...	...	...	28	23.1
Violence	...	...	...	30	30.1
Influenza	...	...	...	5	20.3

**Ages at Death.** Of the total number of deaths 8 per cent. occurred in infancy (0---5), 2 per cent. during school age (5—15), 34 per cent. during working life (15—65), and the remaining 55 per cent. in old age (over 65), while 33 per cent. occurred over the age of 75 years.

**Infant Mortality.** Forty-four children died before reaching the age of 12 months, giving an infantile death rate of 59 per 1,000 births registered, being 5.0 above the decennial average.

**Tuberculosis Death Rate.** The crude death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.694 per 1,000, and from Non-pulmonary 0.073. The standardized death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.580 per 1,000, and from Non-pulmonary 0.061. Comparing with the figures for England and Wales of 0.583 and 0.109, our rates were 0.603 and 0.063.

### TABLE III.

### Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1936.

[illegible]



## INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS IN 1936.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.	Total Deaths of Residents in Institutions within and without the District.
1 Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers ...	—	—
2 Measles ... ..	2	2
3 Scarlet Fever ... ..	2	2
4 Whooping-cough ... ..	—	—
5 Diphtheria ... ..	2	1
6 Influenza ... ..	1	1
7 Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	4	14
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	4	3
11 Syphilis ... ..	—	—
12 General Paralysis of Insane, Tabes Dorsalis ... ..	2	3
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	37	44
14 Diabetes ... ..	6	7
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ... ..	15	16
16 Heart Disease ... ..	61	62
17 Aneurism ... ..	—	1
18 Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	19	18
19 Bronchitis ... ..	8	8
20 Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	12	16
21 Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	1	2
22 Peptic Ulcer ... ..	7	5
23 Diarrhœa, etc. ... ..	—	—
24 Appendicitis ... ..	4	4
25 Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	—	—
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ... ..	—	—
27 Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	—	—
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	13	13
29 Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	—
30 Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	—	—
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ... ..	3	3
32 Senility ... ..	5	4
33 Suicide ... ..	2	2
34 Other Violence ... ..	16	14
35 Other defined Diseases ... ..	39	44
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	—	—
All Causes ... ..	265	289



## THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1936.

(As Tabulated in Table III.)

## A.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE DURING LIFE.

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	Decennial Average
Measles ...	5	0	15	1	2	2	7	0	0	1	9	3.7
Whooping Cough	3	2	2	2	2	9	6	5	2	16	3	4.9
Diarrhœa, under 2 years of age	0	4	1	2	1	6	5	2	4	3	5	3.3

## B.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—(All Cases Notified).

Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4
Diphtheria ...	2	9	8	4	1	4	3	3	2	2	0	3.6
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0.5
Tuberculosis ...	42	54	50	57	54	65	68	57	67	65	61	59.8

## C.—OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer ...	116	87	95	99	114	94	108	100	93	85	99	97.4
Influenza ...	5	3	2	30	41	10	5	62	6	29	15	20.3
Respiratory Diseases ...	56	53	46	61	73	81	49	96	63	95	69	68.6
Wasting Diseases of Infants ..	28	15	20	25	21	21	21	23	28	30	27	23.1

**Infant Deaths.** Fifty-four per cent. of the total occurred during the first month of life. The principal causes of infant deaths stated as percentages of the total were: —

Prematurity	...	...	...	31.8
Pneumonia	...	...	...	11.4
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	9.0
Measles	...	...	...	4.5
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	4.5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	4.5
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	4.5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	4.5
Misadventure	...	...	...	4.5
Marasmus	...	...	...	2.3
Atelectasis	...	...	...	2.3
Congenital Debility	...	...	...	2.3
Asphyxia Neonatorum	...	...	...	2.3
Asphyxia Pallida	...	...	...	2.3
Malformation of Lungs	...	...	...	2.3
Difficult Labour	...	...	...	2.3
Myelomeningocele	...	...	...	2.3
Von Jasch's Anæmia	...	...	...	2.3

#### CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

**Scarlet Fever.** The general epidemic period which commenced in 1933 reached us in the Autumn of 1934 and continued into 1935. In 1936 it had dropped to normal. The case rates per 1,000 living being 2.53 for England and Wales, and 2.48 for Great Yarmouth. The disease continued to be of a very mild type.

**Whooping Cough.** This occurs in epidemics every few years. During 1936 there was a normal number of cases. The death rates of the County Boroughs and for Great Yarmouth being 0.06 and 0.05 respectively.

**Measles.** The commencement of the biennial epidemic was delayed in 1936 until the end of the year, giving a death rate of 0.09 against 0.09 for the County Boroughs.

**Diphtheria.** The number of cases was low during the year. The case rate for Great Yarmouth being 0.03 per 1,000 living as against 1.39 for England and Wales.

**Tuberculous Disease.** The deaths from this disease continue to fall. The notifications also show a decrease, being 74 per cent. of the average number for the previous five years. The death rate was 0.666 per 1,000 living as against 0.692 for England and Wales,

**Cancer.** The deaths from cancer show an increase on the decennial average. It appears that there is a definite increase in the disease and not merely a shifting of cases from other, perhaps indefinite, categories to that of definitely diagnosed malignant disease. The Great Yarmouth death rate was 2.12 and that for England and Wales 1.62.

**Respiratory Diseases.** There continued to be a decrease in deaths from these diseases, the number (56) being 81 per cent. of the decennial average.

**Diarrhœal Diseases.** The deaths remain very low—three cases, of which none were under 2 years of age. This is very gratifying in comparison with the great mortality of infants from these diseases in former years. The death rate per 1,000 live births under 2 years of age for the County Boroughs was 8.2 and for Great Yarmouth nil.

**Wasting Diseases of Infants.** The deaths continue at a low level, but were up slightly, being 122 per cent. of our decennial average.

**Enteric Disease.** This disease used to be endemic in Great Yarmouth. It now only occurs occasionally. In 1936 there were no cases, giving a case-rate of nil per 1,000 against 0.06 for England and Wales.

**Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.** Three cases of Pyrexia and two of Fever occurred, giving a rate of 3.91 and 2.61 per 1,000 live and still-births in comparison with 9.64 and 3.7 for the country generally.

**Erysipelas.** The case rate was 0.49 in comparison with 0.40 for England and Wales.

**Maternal Mortality.** The rate for Puerperal Sepsis was 2.61 per 1,000 total births, and for other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition nil. The corresponding figures for England and Wales were 1.34 and 2.31.

**Malnutrition and Unemployment.** There is nothing to add to my report of last year. The matter will continue to receive the attention of the Medical and Health Visiting Staff.

## SECTION B.

## General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

### 1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The Medical Services transferred to the Council under the above Act were:—Public vaccination and functions under Part I. of the Children's Act, 1908. Both these services are now administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

#### **Poor Law Services** which have been provided under **Special Acts.**

It has not been found practicable to transfer from the Public Assistance Committee (under sect. 5 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929) to other Committees of the Corporation, any service other than that under the Education Act, 1921.

The Welfare of the Blind Committee, however, has gone a long way in this connection by providing allowances, up to 23/6 per week, for Blind Persons resident in the Borough. Further particulars are given on pages 74, 75.

#### **POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.**

(1) <b>North District</b>	Population (1931 Census)	18,850
(2) <b>South District</b>	„ „	18,422
(3) <b>Gorleston</b>	„ „	12,450
(4) <b>Cobholm and Southtown</b>	„ „	6,479
(5) <b>Runham Vauxhall</b>	„ „	570
		56,771



District Medical Officers:—(1) E. Connell, (2) ditto, (3) A. S. K. Anderson, (4) E. Connell, (5) H. Potts.

No changes were introduced on the transfer of this Service to the Local Authority, but at the end of 1930 Dr. Smellie resigned his appointment in the South District.

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### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

In May, 1934, arrangements were concluded with the Norfolk County Council for the reservation of beds, at Little Plumstead Hall and at Heckingham, for Great Yarmouth cases.

Since then our admissions have been as under:—

Adult males	...	...	3
Adult females	...	...	1
Boys	...	...	3
Girls	...	...	1

These eight cases were the total in residence on December 31st, 1936.



## 2 (i.) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

## (a) MEDICAL.

- (t) A. N. STEVENS—*Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Districts of the County Borough and the Port, Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*
- (t) D. WAINWRIGHT—*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Inspector and Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*
- (t) J. F. RUSSELL—*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.*
- A. S. K. ANDERSON, E. CONNELL and H. POTTS—*District Medical Officers (Poor Law), part time; Public Vaccinators, part time—A. S. K. ANDERSON and E. CONNELL.*

## (b) OTHERS.

- W. SHIPLEY—*Veterinary Surgeon, part time.*
- W. LINCOLN SUTTON—*Public Analyst, part time.*
- (t)\*G. H. SPINKS—*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, etc., Port Sanitary Inspector.*
- (t)†\*H. ALIFFE, (t)\*H. HOWARTH, (t)†\*F. PARMENTER—*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts, etc.*
- (t)\*A. GOODRIDGE—*Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector, Fish Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, and Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*
- h.(t)‡Miss I. D. SEARCH, h.(t)‡Miss M. L. BIRD, (t)‡Miss M. E. OVERSHOTT, b.h.(t)‡Miss E. BULMER, and b.(t)h.m. Miss A. SHIPPERBOTTOM—*Health Visitors and School Nurses.*
- J. MAXWELL—*Rat Officer.*
- E. GARRETT—*Public Health Clerk.*
- F. PORTER—*Junior ditto.*
- Miss L. E. HOWE—*Woman Clerk.*
- G. TURNER—*Disinfector.*
- R. HOLLIS—*Vaccination Officer, part time.*
- Miss R. BURROWS—*Infant Life Protection Visitor, part time (trained nurse).*

\* Certificated Sanitary Inspector.

† Food Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certified Midwife and Trained Nurse.

(t) Contribution to salary made by the Treasury.

b. Also act as Tuberculosis Nurses.

h. Health Visitors' Certificate.

m. Certified Midwife.

(ii.) **PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME**

is provided by the two nurses acting under the "Christmas Charity," one District Nurse under the Public Assistance Committee, three under the Gorleston Nursing Association, one under the Southtown Nursing Association, and three under the Great Yarmouth Nursing Association.

(iii.) **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**

Eight hundred and seventy-seven bacteriological examinations were carried out in the Corporation Laboratory in 1936, the results being as follows:—

In cases of Diphtheria.		In contacts of Diphtheria Patients.		In cases for discharge.		For Suspects.	Total.
Positive	20	Pos.	0	Pos.	16	Pos.	33
Negative	41	Neg.	71	Neg.	169	Neg.	278
Total	61	Tot.	71	Tot.	185	Tot.	311

## Specimens of Sputum.

T.B. present	14	
T.B. not present	235	
Total	249	877

The Public Analyst carries out the examinations of water, milk and foodstuffs (see pages 59, 60).

Dr. G. Leslie Eastes, of Harley Street, W.1, carries out the examination of blood in suspected cases of Enteric and Brucella infection. One specimen was examined in 1936 and found to be negative.

(iv.) **LEGISLATION IN FORCE.****List of Local Acts.**

1. The Great Yarmouth Paving Act, 1810.
2. Great Yarmouth Corporation Act, 1897.
3. Ditto 1899.
4. Ditto 1904.
5. The Great Yarmouth (Burgh Castle Drainage) Act, 1909.
6. The Great Yarmouth Port and Haven Act, 1911.

**List of Adopted Acts.**

	Date of Adoption.
7. Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	12th Nov., 1889
8. Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	14th Oct., 1890
9. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 ... ..	14th Oct., 1890
10. Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...	13th Feb., 1894
11. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Secs. 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, Part II. Secs. 34, 35, 36, 45, 50 and 51, Part III. Secs. 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66 and 68, Part IV. Part V. Secs. 93 and 95, Part X. Secs. 80, 84, 85, 86, Part VII. and Part VIII. Sec. 92, Part X ... ..	17th Feb., 1910
12. Notification of Births Act ... ..	19th May, 1911
13. Public Health Act, 1925, Part II. (other than Sec. 21), Part III., Part IV. and Part V. ... ..	17th Nov., 1911
	12th April, 1901
	1st May, 1926

**List of Bye-laws.**

- |                                        |                 |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 14. Removal of Refuse ... ..           | 16th June, 1868 |
| 15. Common Lodging Houses ... ..       | ditto           |
| 16. Removal of Offensive Matter ... .. | 10th Feb., 1891 |
| 17. Infectious Disease on Ships ... .. | 5th June, 1909  |
| 18. Fish Frying ... ..                 | 13th June, 1911 |
| 19. Nuisances ... ..                   | 4th May, 1912   |
| 20. Slaughter Houses ... ..            | 5th Mar., 1932  |

(v.) **HOSPITALS.**

Matters referring to Hospitals were gone into fully in my 1930 Report. There have been no changes since. The accommodation remains adequate for existing demands, though when the present financial stringency is relieved, it will be suitable to consider the provision of extended accommodation for Maternity and Acute Tuberculosis cases.

Following are some interesting figures regarding the Poor Law Infirmary and the General Hospital:—

**The Infirmary.**—During 1936 eight children were born in the Institution (excluding one stillbirth). Patients suffering from Tuberculosis were as follows:—

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Pulmonary, males	5	2	2	2
„ females	1	—	1	—
„ children	—	—	—	—
Non-pulmonary, males	1	—	—	—
„ „ females	2	1	1	1
„ „ children	1	—	1	—

Other figures for the year are as follows:—

Admissions	...	...	...	397
Maternity cases	...	...	...	8
Births	...	...	...	7 (live)
Deaths	...	...	...	137
Discharges	...	...	...	275
Average number of occupied beds			...	228
Surgical operations		...	...	Nil

In-patients on December 31st:—

Children	...	...	...	4
Chronic Sick	...	...	...	141
Tuberculous	...	...	...	Nil
Mental	...	...	...	84

**General Hospital.**—The total number of In-patients treated in 1936 was 1,203, being an average number of 56 occupied beds.



The total admissions were 1,156. The number of operations performed during 1936 was 714. Figures for the Out-patient Department are as follows:—

Number of new cases in 1936:—X-ray 1,633, Ophthalmic 186, Orthopædic 229, Ear, Nose and Throat 486, Dental 307, Electric and Massage 219, General Cases 154, Accidents and Casualties 3,153; Total, 6,367. Attendances 1936:—X-ray Dept. 1,633, Massage and Electro-Therapeutic Dept. 4,043, Dental 307, Ophthalmic 904, Ear, Nose and Throat, 5,236, General 936, Orthopædic 367, Accidents and Casualties 16,687; Total, 30,115.

The Great Yarmouth Corporation contributes a variable annual subscription to the General and Cottage Hospitals and re-imburses the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital for expenditure on tuberculous patients.

### **The Isolation Hospitals.**

The Gorleston Isolation Hospital is reserved for the isolation of cases of Small Pox.

The Estcourt Road Hospital afforded accommodation to 86 per cent. of the total number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and “Typhoid Fever,” which were notified during the year.

### **Admissions, Deaths and Discharges at the Estcourt Road and Gorleston Hospitals.**

	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Group.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Remaining on December 31st, 1935	0	11	0	2	0	13
Admitted during 1936	0	112	0	55	0	167
Died in Hospital	0	2	0	2	0	4
Discharged during 1936	0	115	0	49	0	164
Remaining on December 31st, 1936	0	6	0	6	0	12



**Admissions into the Estcourt Road and Gorleston Hospitals  
in Each Month of 1936.**

	Other Disease.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Group.	Diphtheria.	Totals.
January	0	0	10	0	1	11
February	0	0	6	0	3	9
March	0	0	21	0	2	23
April	0	0	15	0	1	16
May	0	0	5	0	5	10
June	0	0	8	0	5	13
July	0	0	13	0	8	21
August	0	0	11	0	7	18
September	0	0	9	0	6	15
October	0	0	8	0	5	13
November	0	0	3	0	8	11
December	0	0	3	0	4	7
	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> 112 <hr/>	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> 55 <hr/>	<hr/> 167 <hr/>

The average number of patients in hospital was 15.85.

The number of patients removed to hospital in proportion to the number of notified cases was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	82.35 per cent.
For Diphtheria	...	...	98.21 „
For “ Typhoid Fever ”	...	—	„

(vi.) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

(a) Infectious Diseases—Motor Ambulance provided by the Corporation; (b) Other cases—Two Motor Ambulances provided and maintained by the Corporation (kept at Police Station and manned by the Police).

(vii.) **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

There have been no additional facilities or changes during the year.

**Maternity and Child Welfare.**—This Centre was opened in 1922. The sessions are held every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at the Gourlay School, Dene Side.

Advice is given to mothers on the care of themselves and babies, and dried milk distributed in suitable cases under the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

The work of the Centre continues to be very popular with the mothers.

During the year 227 expectant mothers and 707 children had been dealt with. They paid a total of 751 and 6,262 visits respectively.

The number attending for the first time was 199 expectant mothers and 328 children.

The average attendance on Tuesdays was 9 expectant mothers and 73 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 166 expectant mothers and 181 children.

The average attendance on Thursdays was 5.2 expectant mothers and 46.7 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 61 expectant mothers and 147 children.

Dried milk to the extent of 17,142 packets were distributed. Of this, 16,174 packets were given free, and contributions equal to the cost price of the remainder were made by the mothers.

Eleven babies attending the Centre died, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 33 per 1,000 as against 59 per 1,000 for the town generally.

**School Clinics.**—Minor Ailments and Inspection Clinics are provided by the Education Committee at the Education Office and Town Hall, and a Dental Clinic at the Gourlay Institute.

**Tuberculosis Clinic.**—Up to April 25th, 1927, I continued to act as the sole Tuberculosis Officer, with my office at the Town Hall as the "Dispensary." On that date Dr. W. Hunter Brown took up his duties as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, and a greatly extended scheme came into operation. Since then the

Tuberculosis Clinic at Dene Side has been opened (on May 25th, 1927), and a greatly increased number of beds have been utilized in various Sanatoria. On December 31st, 1929, Dr. Brown left, and was succeeded on March 1st, 1930, by Dr. Russell.

The Clinic has been open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; in the afternoons (as required) from 2.30 p.m.; and once a week in the evening at 7 p.m. to suit the convenience of patients who could not attend during the day. Most of the patients were seen by appointment, but many present themselves who are previously unknown. The Nurse is in attendance each morning and at other times if women are to be examined.

The work of the Clinic has been confined to:—

- i. Examining all cases of Tuberculosis notified or suspected, with a view to providing Sanatorium Treatment if such were indicated. In this connection it may be pointed out that the average number of notifications for the preceding five years was 87; whereas in 1927, the number was 118; in 1928, it was 127; in 1929, 110; in 1930, 103; in 1931, 90; in 1932, 89; in 1933, 85; in 1934, 72; in 1935, 73; and in 1936, 59. The increase in the earlier years to some extent was due to the notification of a number of old cases found to be not previously notified and to the notification of a number of children seen at the Clinic, but it would appear that the establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic has brought about the notification of cases of Tuberculosis that formerly would have remained unnotified. One hundred and forty-one new cases were examined, of whom 73 were non-tuberculous, 15 doubtful, and 53 definitely tuberculous.
- ii. Examining all children who according to the School Medical Officer's records might be suspected to be or were actually suffering from Tuberculosis and recommending Sanatorium Treatment in suitable cases. Formerly no accommodation was available for the Sanatorium Treatment of Children under 16 years.

Children found to be Tuberculous ...	...	5
„ „ „ doubtfully Tuberculous ...	...	4
„ „ „ non-Tuberculous ...	...	7
Total ...		16
Child Contacts examined, Tuberculous ...	...	0
„ „ „ doubtfully Tuberculous ...	...	3
„ „ „ non-Tuberculous ...	...	40
Total number of children examined ...		59
Children admitted to Sanatorium ...	...	7

iii. Interviewing and examining as many as could be traced of cases previously notified (see pages 26, 27).

iv. Examining and reporting upon cases sent by General Practitioners for diagnosis:—73 cases.

v. Examination of Ex-Service Pensioners on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions:—2 cases.

vi. Examination of Contacts, i.e., persons who have been in close association with a case of Tuberculosis, particularly families living in the same house. It has been found extremely difficult to get contacts to subject themselves to examination, but it is hoped that this difficulty will pass when they are taught the value of early observation in the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis.

In this connection, 59 contacts were examined, of whom 8 were found to be tuberculous, 4 doubtful, and 47 non-tuberculous.

vii. Laboratory Work at the Isolation Hospital.—87 specimens of sputum, etc., were examined in connection with the Clinic, and 162 for General Practitioners.



It has been the practice for the Nurse to make the preliminary visit to the home, and, if possible, the person concerned has been asked to attend the Clinic for examination. If there was any doubt as to fitness to do so, the Medical Officer made the examination at home. In the case of every person suffering from Tuberculosis, the Nurse visits the home, records particulars as to the hygienic conditions of the patient's surroundings, and gives such advice as may be practicable for the improvement of his condition. Should any insanitary condition prevail, this is duly reported to the proper authority.

The total figures for the year, relating to the work done, are as follows:—

New cases examined during the year	...	82
Contacts	... ..	59
Total number of Physical Examinations	...	1038
Number of persons examined	...	439
Number of cases on the Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1936	... ..	363
Number of Dispensary cases who died during the year	... ..	31
*Number of attendances at the Dispensary	...	997
Number of consultations with Medical Prac- titioners	... ..	73
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes	... ..	103
Number of visits by Nurse for Dispensary purposes	... ..	860
Number of specimens of sputum examined	...	249
X-ray examinations	... ..	24

\* Excluding 68 patients seen at the Town Hall.



The present condition of all patients (being with a few exceptions those notified since June 1st, 1921) whose case records are in the possession of the Clinic is as follows:—

		Alive.	Recovered.	Dead.	Lost sight of.
Notified previous to 1926		19	21	132	53
„ 1926	...	6	5	26	27
„ 1927	...	23	24	51	16
„ 1928	...	23	40	44	24
„ 1929	...	19	31	44	23
„ 1930	...	25	18	44	7
„ 1931	...	30	5	36	11
„ 1932	...	48	1	39	9
„ 1933	...	39	0	28	11
„ 1934	...	33	0	26	5
„ 1935	...	38	0	18	4
„ 1936	...	45	0	10	2
		<hr/> 348	<hr/> 145	<hr/> 498	<hr/> 192

giving a “ Live Register ” of 348 in addition to a supplemental register of 15 cases where the diagnosis is not completed (i.e., the patient is still under observation and may ultimately, probably in fact, prove not to be tuberculous)—a total of 363 on the books.

Arrangements are made for the reservation of beds at Sanatoria as follows:—

**Kelling Sanatorium—**

Civil beds (males)	...	...	13
Pensioners' beds	...	as required.	

**Norfolk and Norwich Hospital** (for surgical tuberculosis cases): Beds as required.

**Normanston Hospital** (for acute and advanced cases): Ditto.

**East Anglian Sanatorium** (males and females): Ditto.

**East Anglian Sanatorium** (children, pulmonary and non-pulmonary): Ditto.

**Bramblewood Sanatorium** (females): 4 beds.

**Ipswich Sanatorium** (males, females and children): As required.

The movements of patients during 1936 was as follows:—

			Admitted.	Discharged.
Kelling (civilians)	...	...	18	22
Kelling (observation)	...	...	4	3
Bramblewood (women)	...	...	9	8
Ipswich (women) ...	...	...	12	9
Ipswich (men) ...	...	...	3	1
Ipswich (boys) ...	...	...	0	1
Ipswich (boys, non-pulmonary)		...	2	0
Ipswich (girls) ...	...	...	1	2
Ipswich (girls, non-pulmonary)		...	0	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (men, observation)			0	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (men)		...	3	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (women)		...	2	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (women, non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (boys)		...	0	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (girls)		...	1	0
East Anglian Sanatorium (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	0
Papworth (pensioner)	...	...	1	0
Papworth (men, non-pulmonary)		...	2	1
Papworth (women)	...	...	1	0
Brompton (men) ...	...	...	2	2
Frimley (men) ...	...	...	1	1
Addenbrooke's Hospital (men, non-pulmonary)			0	1
Cromer Hospital (men, observation)		...	1	1
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (men, non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	1
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	1
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital (boy, non-pulmonary)	...	...	0	1
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (girl, non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	0
			<hr/> 68	<hr/> 61

The average number of patients undergoing Institutional Treatment in 1936 was:—

Kelling (civilians)	...	...	...	18.1
Kelling (observation)	...	...	...	0.2
Bramblewood (women)	...	...	...	3.8
Ipswich (women)	...	...	...	7.8
Ipswich (men)	...	...	...	1.4
Ipswich (boys)	...	...	...	0.7
Ipswich (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.8
Ipswich (girls)	...	...	...	1.2
Ipswich (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.1
East Anglian Sanatorium (men)	...	...	...	1.7
East Anglian Sanatorium (women)	...	...	...	0.6
East Anglian Sanatorium (women, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.3
East Anglian Sanatorium (boys)	...	...	...	0.5
East Anglian Sanatorium (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (girls)	...	...	...	0.2
East Anglian Sanatorium (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	1.5
Papworth (pensioner)	...	...	...	0.7
Papworth (men, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.9
Papworth (women)	...	...	...	0.01
Brompton Hospital (men)	...	...	...	0.3
Frimley (men)	...	...	...	0.35
Addenbrooke's Hospital (men, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.1
Cromer Hospital (men, observation)	...	...	...	0.2
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (men, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.1
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.1
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital (boy, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	1
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (girl, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.03
				<hr/> 44.69 <hr/>

The average duration, in days, of completed cases was as follows:—

Kelling (civilians)	...	...	...	353.7
Kelling (observation)	...	...	...	17
Bramblewood (women)	...	...	...	220.6
Ipswich (women)	...	...	...	325.9
Ipswich (men)	...	...	...	112

Ipswich (boys)	...	...	...	658
Ipswich (girls)	...	...	...	270
Ipswich (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	378
East Anglian Sanatorium (men)	...	...	...	218
East Anglian Sanatorium (women)	...	...	...	89
East Anglian Sanatorium (women, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	104
East Anglian Sanatorium (boys)	...	...	...	721
Papworth (men, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	299
Brompton Hospital (men)	...	...	...	56
Frimley (men)	...	...	...	131
Addenbrooke's Hospital (men, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	27
Cromer Hospital (men, observation)	...	...	...	65
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (man, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	25
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (girl, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	37
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital (boy, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	628

The number of patients in residence was :—

			Jan. 1st, 1936.	Dec. 31st, 1936.
Kelling (civilians)	...	...	16	12
Kelling (observation)	...	...	0	1
Bramblewood (women)	...	...	4	5
Ipswich (women)	...	...	6	9
Ipswich (men)	...	...	0	2
Ipswich (boys)	...	...	1	0
Ipswich (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	...	0	2
Ipswich (girls)	...	...	1	0
Ipswich (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	0
East Anglian Sanatorium (men, observation)	...	...	1	0
East Anglian Sanatorium (men)	...	...	0	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (women)	...	...	1	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (boys)	...	...	1	0
East Anglian Sanatorium (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	...	2	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (girls)	...	...	0	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	2
Papworth (pensioner)	...	...	0	1



		Jan. 1st, 1936.	Dec. 31st, 1936.
Papworth (men, non-pulmonary)	...	0	1
Papworth (women)	...	0	1
Addenbrooke's Hospital (men, non-pulmonary)		1	0
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital (boy, non-pulmonary)	...	1	0
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (girl, non-pulmonary)	...	0	1
		<hr/> 37	<hr/> 44

### Venereal Diseases.

#### LOWESTOFT CLINIC.

During the year our patients all went to the recently opened Clinic of the East Suffolk County Council at the Lowestoft Hospital, an agreement having been entered into to that effect.

During 1936 the Yarmouth patients treated there were as follows:—

			New Cases.
Syphilis	...	...	12
Soft Chancre	...	...	0
Gonorrhœa	...	...	16
Not. V.D.	...	...	13
			<hr/> 41

They made 1,932 attendances during the year.

The aggregate number of in-patient days was 391.

#### Bacteriological examinations:—

Wasserman test	...	...	58
For Spirochætes	...	...	2
For Gonococci	...	...	108
Other	...	...	0
			<hr/> 168

### **First Aid Station on Yarmouth Beach.**

The Beach Committee instituted, for the Summer season only, a First Aid Station for the treatment of minor injuries. The station was staffed by a trained nurse, Miss Williamott, with an attendant and placed under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the three months (6th July to 19th September) that it was open, the nurse rendered first aid to 442 cases—fingers pinched in deck-chairs, sprains, cuts, sand in eyes, abrasions, insect stings, etc., together with a few more serious accidents.

As a side-line, lost children were cared for, until claimed by their relatives, to the number of 92.

This Station has become very popular and will be re-opened in 1937.

### **Other First Aid Stations.**

During the Fishing Season three other Stations (not under the control of the Corporation) are in operation, viz., the Welfare Hut on the South Denes, maintained by certain Herring Curers; the Dressing Station in St. Peter's Road, maintained by the British Red Cross Society; and the Church of Scotland Station on the South Quay. These Centres deal with the cuts and sores common on the hands of the girl fish-workers.

### **3 (i.) MIDWIVES.**

There was no evidence of a shortage of midwives during the year, owing greatly to the fact that in this town it is customary for medical men to be engaged for the majority of confinements.

The figures for this year are:—

Attended by Medical Man	571	75.9%
„ Registered Midwife	182	24.1%
„ Unregistered Midwife	—	—

There were five trained certified midwives practising during the year.

Miss Overshott acts as supervisor of midwives and also their work is automatically supervised by the infant visiting of the Health Visitors, all of whom are registered midwives. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health from time to time inspects their books and appliances.

Number of births attended by Midwives	...	182
„ „ „ in the Infirmary	...	8
„ „ „ in General Hospital		6
„ „ „ by “Handy” Women		—
„ „ „ in Gorleston Hospital		—

Midwives sent for medical assistance in 22 cases, as follows:—

Ante Partem Hæmorrhage	...	...	1
Post Partem Hæmorrhage	...	...	1
Delayed Labour	...	...	3
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1
Illness of Mother	...	...	2
Illness of Child	...	...	4
Discharging Eyes	...	...	2
Varicose Veins	...	...	—
Malpresentation	...	...	1
Deformity of Child	...	...	1
Premature Baby	...	...	2
Retained Placenta	...	...	3
			<hr/> 22 <hr/>

### C.

#### Maternal Mortality.

The Medical Officer of Health investigates these cases.

#### Health Visiting.

Fortunately the Health Visiting Staff was up to strength during the year. After some years of difficulties the position continues normal, and is as follows:—Five Health Visitors and School Nurses and one Clerk Attendant at the Dental Clinic. The division of labour being as follows:—(a) the proportion of time to Maternity and Child Welfare being equivalent to two-and-a-half nurses, (b) to Tuberculosis half a nurse, and (c) to School Medical Work two nurses and one Dental Attendant.

This is an adequate staff for present requirements, but will need augmenting if the scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare work is increased.

For the work done under the Tuberculosis Scheme see pages 24, 26.

Following are the Home Visiting figures with further information as to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The total number of visits during the year was 8,264 as follows:—

In connection with the visitation of Children:—

At homes of legitimate infants	...	2829	
At homes of illegitimate infants	...	164	
At homes of legitimate children (1-5 years)		3155	
At homes of illegitimate children (1-5 years)		176	
At homes where infant's death or still-births had occurred	...	...	63
Ante-natal visits	...	...	378
In connection with midwives	...	...	70
In connection with cases of pneumonia	...	...	48
To Nursing Homes	...	...	52
		—	6935

In connection with the medical inspection  
of school children:—

To arrange with teachers at the school re inspection	...	...	56
To ascertain if medical advice had been carried out	...	...	158
To investigate special cases, poliomyelitis, tubercle, scarlet fever, etc.	...	...	657
To attend inspection at schools	...	...	130
Other visits to schools	...	...	380
		—	1381
			8316

The total number of children visited was 2,741 as follows:—

	Living.	Dead.	Stillborn.	Total.
Legitimate	2560	30	28	2618
Illegitimate	121	2	0	123
				2741



The total number of visits to these children was:—

Infants under 1 year: first visit to legitimate children 661; to illegitimate children, 41; total, 2993. Children 1 to 5 years: legitimate, 2939; illegitimate, 392; total, 3331.

The three cases of Ophthalmia notified were kept under observation until well.

### Notification of Births Act.

This Act provides that, in addition to registration, notification has to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of birth. It is still found that a proportion of births are not notified owing to ignorance or misunderstanding of the Act, but very rarely it happens, if at all, that the requirements have been wilfully evaded. During the year 73.8 per cent. of the total live births were thus notified, in addition to 16 still-births.

Of these, 182 were notified by midwives, and 571 by parents and doctors.

Eleven of the illegitimate births were not notified. All the births attended by midwives were notified. (Of cases attended by doctors, 181, i.e., 31.6 per cent. were not notified).

During the year the Health Visitors paid 6387 visits to the homes of 2783 children below school age (of whom 2741 were living). Advice was given on the feeding and management of the baby, general hygiene of the home and general hygiene of the mother. The result of the enquiries into methods of infant feeding is as follows:—

Number of births enquired into:—

Legitimate	...	...	661	
Illegitimate	...	...	41	
			—	702

Number of infants re-visited from previous year:—

Legitimate	...	...	671	
Illegitimate	...	...	29	
			—	700
Older children (1—5)	...	...		1339
				—
				2741
				—

The children were found to be fed as follows:—

	Total Visited.	Breast only.	Partly Breast.	No Breast at all.
1st month of life	726	91 per cent.	8 per cent.	1 per cent.
3rd month ...	747	70 per cent.	24 per cent.	6 per cent.
6th month ...	740	49 per cent.	29 per cent.	22 per cent.
9th month ...	743	4 per cent.	57 per cent.	45 per cent.

The children (714 in number) who were found to be receiving some artificial feeding before the age of nine months, were fed as follows:—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Cow's milk ...	29	1
Condensed milk, mainly ...	133	18
Patent foods or mixed diet ...	297	4
Dried milk ...	221	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	680	34
	<hr/>	<hr/>

No tube bottles were found in use, but the practice of giving bread and biscuit pap during the early months of life has not ceased.

In twenty-two cases enquiries were made after the death of the infants. None of these children died of diarrhœa.

One thousand three hundred and thirty-nine children between the ages of one and five were visited. In the younger ones dentition was, as a rule, well advanced, forty-eight being noted as backward in this respect. One hundred and seventy children had their teeth beginning to decay, and sixty others had bad teeth at a fairly early age. Seven were found to be suffering from rickets, and one hundred and ninety-nine others from some other condition requiring medical treatment, which the parents were advised to obtain if they had not already done so. Two hundred and fifty-five children were fed partially on tinned milk,

The thirty-two infants, whose death formed the subject of enquiry, were found to have been fed as follows:—

	Legitimate.					Illegitimate.				
	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.
Breast only ...	5	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Breast partly .	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk mainly	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed milk mainly ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dried milk ..	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Patent foods or mixed diet ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast at 3rd vis., no further infor- mation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	7	8	4	—	2	1	—	1	—

The general standard of cleanliness and order in the homes visited was fairly satisfactory, as shown in the following percentages:—

#### STANDARD.

Total Homes

Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
2783	18 per cent.	42 per cent.	23 per cent.	17 per cent.

Taking the homes of living and dead children separately:—

	Homes Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Living	2751	18 per cent.	42 per cent.	23 per cent.	17 per cent.
Dead	32	12 per cent.	47 per cent.	29 per cent.	12 per cent.



(iv.) Part I. **CHILDREN ACT, 1908.**

Miss Burrows, a district nurse under the Public Assistance Committee, who has acted as Infant Life Protection Visitor for many years, has since April 1st, 1930, carried out that work under my administration. On January 1st, 1936, there were eleven children on the books, and on December 31st, fifteen cases, fourteen new cases having been registered, eight having left their foster-mothers, and two died. All children were found to be well looked after by their foster-mothers. Miss Burrows paid a total of 127 visits to their homes during the year.

(v.) **ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.**

Since my last Report the work under the Orthopædic Scheme has continued to expand and the temporary working arrangement with the Norfolk County Council was, on November 17th, stabilised by the coming into effect of a formal Agreement between the two Authorities.

On that date an orthopædic nurse was appointed by the County Council, the Town Council being entitled to her services on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons. Her duties have been to visit our cases in their homes when necessary and to carry out physical and electrical treatment, plaster work and so on, as prescribed by Mr. Brittain, at our out-patient department at Melton Lodge. Previous to that date our out-patient work (which under the circumstances was necessarily reduced to a minimum) had been carried out by the Matron, Miss Hellard, whom I wish to thank for her great help in this and many other matters.

Mr. H. A. Brittain, the Orthopædic Surgeon, holds Clinics, at intervals, at Melton Lodge for the County cases, and we are entitled to send our children at the same time. If Mr. Brittain considers an operation necessary he performs it at the Great Yarmouth General Hospital and, a week or two later, the patient is transferred to Melton Lodge for convalescent treatment. Appliances, as prescribed by Mr. Brittain, are supplied by Messrs. Krohne & Sesemann, or by the Darwen Training College.



The figures for the year 1936 were as follows:—

**Mr. Brittain’s Clinic—**

Education Committee’s cases: 17 children, who paid 24 visits.  
Health Committee’s cases: 6 children, who paid 14 visits.

**Out-patient Treatment—**

Education Committee’s cases: 8 children, who paid 146 visits.  
Health Committee’s cases: 5 children, who paid 41 visits.

**Melton Lodge, In-patients—**

Education Committee: 1 admittance, 1 case.  
Health Committee: 4 admittances, 5 cases.

**General Hospital, In-patients—**

Education Committee: 4 admittances, 4 cases.  
Health Committee: 2 admittances, 2 cases.

**4. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.**

**NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.**

There are now seven \* Homes on the Register, one having been transferred during 1936.

**Registration of Nursing Homes in 1936.**

1.	Number of applications for registration	...	...	1
2.	Number of homes registered	...	...	1
3.	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration			Nil
4.	Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	Nil
5.	Number of cases in which such orders have been			
	(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	Nil
	(b) disallowed	...	...	Nil
6.	Number of applications for exemption from registration			Nil
7.	Number of cases in which exemption has been			
	(a) granted	...	...	Nil
	(b) withdrawn	...	...	Nil
	(c) refused	...	...	Nil

\* All take maternity cases and five of them general cases also.

All new applications are considered, and the Homes visited personally, by the Medical Officer of Health. The Health Visitors keep in touch with registered homes and provide the general supervision necessary.

### Section C.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

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### 1. (i) The Water Supply.

With the exception of eighteen, all the Dwelling-houses in the Borough are supplied from the Company's mains. There are still eighteen wells remaining in the Borough. Many of these are without doubt liable to pollution at times, but unless the samples for analysis happen to be taken at one of those times they cannot be dealt with.

Samples of the public supply are examined monthly, both chemically and bacteriologically, by the Public Analyst, and quarterly by Mr. Muter for the Town Council. The water is obtained from the Ormesby Broad and the River Bure, and, after treatment, is pumped into the mains.

The greatest care is taken by the Water Company to prevent contamination of the water sources, and with the very efficient system of treatment which has been installed, the position is a satisfactory one. Ormesby Broad contains sufficient reserve water to carry us over any period of drought; the water, from either source of supply, is now treated as a routine by (a) alum precipitation, (b) rapid filtration, (c) slow sand filtration, and (d) the ammonia-chlorine process, and I see no reason to doubt that in future the water distributed will always be of uniformly good quality.

Following is a summary of the Analytical results during the year:—

Total Solids	...	33.0	to 48.0	parts per 100,000
Free Ammonia	...	Nil	„ 0.021	„ „
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.01	„ 0.028	„ „

Chlorine	...	...	4.9	to	8.1	parts per 100,000	
Nitrates	...	...	Nil	,,	0.16	,,	,,
Nitrites	...	faint trace	,,	Nil	,,	,,	,,
Oxygen absorbed	...	0.135	,,	0.31	,,	,,	,,
Total Hardness	...	20.9	,,	25.7	,,	,,	,,
Permanent Hardness		5.75	,,	11.15	,,	,,	,,
Lime	...	...	10.9	,,	14.3	,,	,,
Magnesia	...	...	1.18	,,	1.37	,,	,,
Sulphuric anhydride		3.77	,,	6.0	,,	,,	,,
Silica, Iron & Alumina		trace	,,	0.3	,,	,,	,,
Bacteria	...	...	6	,,	40	,,	,,
Bac. Coli	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c. on all occasions.				
Colour	...	...	Clear. 1.5° to 24°				

### 3 (i.) **Closet Accommodation.**

There are about 19,428 w.c's. and 29 \* privies in the Borough.

\* Eleven for temporary use during Fishing Season.

### (ii.) **Public Cleansing.**

Eight motor lorries, two horse wagons and one horse cart are used in the Borough for the collection of refuse. Most of the houses are provided with portable iron dustbins. The house refuse is collected twice weekly from private houses and daily during the visiting season from hotels and boarding-houses.

During the year 15,084 tons of refuse was collected from houses, and 1,339 tons of trade refuse carted by shopkeepers to the Destructor or dumps.

### **Provision of Proper Dust Receptacles.**

During the year 22 informal notices were served on the owners where inadequate dust receptacles were provided, resulting in 22 sanitary dustbins being provided.

## (iii.) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

## THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1936. Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by preliminary notices.

Table A.

	Number of Visits.
Complaints received and attended to ...	882
Visits in connection with infectious diseases ...	247
Re-inspections to ascertain the progress of Sanitary notices ...	3519
Bake-house inspections ...	178
Common lodging-house inspections ...	159
Slaughter-house and knacker's yard inspections ...	3964
Offensive trades and marine store inspections ...	249
Factories, workshops and work-places inspected ...	1696
Dairies, cow-sheds and milk shops inspected ...	592
Visits to ice cream vendors ...	189
Butchers', provisions and fruiterers' shops ...	867
Samples of water submitted for analysis ...	4
Samples of food, etc., submitted for analysis ...	155
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ...	302
Special visits to fried fish shops ...	238
Houses, schools and workshops at which the smoke, water or chemical tests have been applied to the drains ...	181
Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act	3
Stables inspected ...	35
Public conveniences inspected ...	178
Fair vans inspected ...	37
School sanitary arrangements inspected ...	56
Total ...	<u>13,731</u>



**Table B.**

During the year the following works have been carried out under Statutory and Preliminary Notices, the number of notices served being 268 Statutory and 355 Preliminary.

			Number
Privies replaced with water closets	...	...	2
New drains laid	...	...	39
Drains cleaned and repaired	...	...	402
Pedestal closets provided	...	...	46
Earthenware gulley traps fixed	...	...	174
Flushing cisterns fixed to closets	...	...	51
Filthy houses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	7
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	67
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	...	...	2
Animals and poultry removed	...	...	5
Water closets repaired	...	...	342
New sinks erected	...	...	80
Drains intercepted from sewers	...	...	45
Rainwater cisterns abolished	...	...	8
Sink waste pipes disconnected	...	...	38
Yards, passages and floors concreted	...	...	291
Drains ventilated	...	...	122
Spouting and fall pipes provided	...	...	433
Cow-sheds and slaughter-houses limewashed	...	...	33
Bake-houses limewashed	...	...	94
Houses provided with Company's water	...	...	9
Damp-courses inserted	...	...	102
Houses ventilated	...	...	37
Nuisances from premises being used as a fried fish shop abated	...	...	1
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	87
Dilapidations made good	...	...	2982
Under floor spaces ventilated	...	...	203
Manure bins provided	...	...	1
Dustbins provided	...	...	5
Miscellaneous items	...	...	3291

## DRAIN TESTING.

During the year, 882 complaints have been received from householders and others, respecting the conditions of the drains and sanitary fittings of houses and other premises. An examination of the sanitary arrangements was made in every instance, and, if necessary, the smoke test was applied to the drains. This resulted in the detection of 104 defective drains, also many other nuisances. The necessary notices were served in the usual course, and in every instance the terms of the notices were complied with. The drains were also tested at all houses where cases of Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever or Diphtheria had occurred.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 181, and the number of defects found was 149. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in the following table:—

**Table C.**

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing.

	Number.
Into Breakfast rooms ... ..	11
„ Kitchens and sculleries ... ..	29
„ Bedrooms ... ..	9
„ Lobbies and other parts of houses ... ..	24
„ Internal w.c's. ... ..	28
„ External w.c's. ... ..	51
„ Yards and passages ... ..	35
„ Adjoining houses ... ..	17
„ Cellars ... ..	4
From Defective soil pipes ... ..	55
„ Defective vent shafts ... ..	28
„ Heads and joints of rainwater pipes ... ..	16
„ Around yard gullies ... ..	32
„ Defective drain connections ... ..	89
„ Defective w.c. connections ... ..	92
„ Defective interceptors ... ..	19
„ Sink-wastes, rainwater pipes, etc., connected	
direct ... ..	44
„ Drains, direct to sewer ... ..	19

# FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... ..	67	—	—
Workshops (including workshop, laundries and fish curers) ...	822	37	—
Work places (including fishyards)	801	21	—
Home-workers' premises ...	6	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	1696	58	Nil
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## Defects Found.

		Number of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions.
		Found.	Remedied.	
Want of cleanliness ...		8	8	—
Want of ventilation ...		3	3	—
Want of drainage of floors ...		9	9	—
Defective drains ... ..		8	8	—
Offensive accumulation on premises		19	19	—
No water supply ... ..		1	1	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..		12	12	—
Unsuitable or defective ...		8	8	—
Not separate for sexes ...		3	3	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...		71	71	Nil
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## Home Work.

	Number.
List of out-workers received twice in the year ...	3
Total number of out-workers on lists ...	6

**Nature and Number of  
Registered and Unregistered Factories, Workshops and  
Workplaces Visited during the Year.**

(Excluding Out-workers' premises).

Nature.				Number of Visits.	
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	33
Tinsmiths	...	...	...	...	8
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	16
Net chambers	...	...	...	...	37
Barrel factories	...	...	...	...	14
Box makers	...	...	...	...	8
Bakehouses and confectioners			...	...	282
Tailors	...	...	...	...	29
Sugar boilers	...	...	...	...	27
Laundries	...	...	...	...	21
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	9
Plumbers and painters	...	...	...	...	25
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	171
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	35
Engineers	...	...	...	...	17
Stonemasons	...	...	...	...	9
Fish-houses and yards	...	...	...	...	508
Mineral water works	...	...	...	...	7
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	3
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	7
Coach-builders	...	...	...	...	1
Clothing factories	...	...	...	...	22
Foundries	...	...	...	...	1
Bottling stores	...	...	...	...	9
Printers	...	...	...	...	31
Wood turners	...	...	...	...	3
Silversmiths	...	...	...	...	2
Marine stores	...	...	...	...	139
Metal workers	...	...	...	...	5
Baking powder manufacturers			...	...	5
Potato crisp factory	...	...	...	...	2
Builders' merchant	...	...	...	...	10
Tallow works	...	...	...	...	16



Nature.					Number of Visits.
Toy makers	...	...	...	...	2
Slipper factory	...	...	...	...	8
Photographers	...	...	...	...	5
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	59
Poster manufacturers	...	...	...	...	3
Harness makers	...	...	...	...	3
Coopers	...	...	...	...	52
Motor and cycle engineers	...	...	...	...	39
Milliners	...	...	...	...	16
Boat builders	...	...	...	...	5
Piano works	...	...	...	...	1
Bedding manufacturers	...	...	...	...	41
Twine spinners	...	...	...	...	2
Tripe dressers	...	...	...	...	192
Locksmiths	...	...	...	...	4
Scale makers	...	...	...	...	4
Basket makers	...	...	...	...	14
Dentists' workshops	...	...	...	...	12
Mast and block makers	...	...	...	...	12
Builders	...	...	...	...	95
Picture framers	...	...	...	...	4
Cabinet makers	...	...	...	...	14
Furriers	...	...	...	...	1
Ice factory	...	...	...	...	2
Wood choppers	...	...	...	...	2
Total					2,194

**Number of Workshops, etc., on the Register at the  
End of the Year 1936.**

Nature.					Number.
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	50
Baking powder makers	...	...	...	...	3
Bedding manufacturers	...	...	...	...	4
Boat builders	...	...	...	...	1
Bottling stores	...	...	...	...	5
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	2
Box makers	...	...	...	...	1

Nature.					Number.
Builders	...	...	...	...	5
Basket makers	...	...	...	...	3
Carpenters and joiners	...	...	...	...	12
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	17
Coopers	...	...	...	...	10
Engineers	...	...	...	...	3
Ice manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1
Motor engineers	...	...	...	...	18
Wood choppers	...	...	...	...	1
Printing works	...	...	...	...	5
Carriage builders	...	...	...	...	1
Cabinet makers	...	...	...	...	6
Gas fitters	...	...	...	...	3
Furriers	...	...	...	...	2
Marine fitters	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle engineers	...	...	...	...	7
Stonemasons	...	...	...	...	3
Mast and block makers	...	...	...	...	2
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	...	3
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	17
Fish curers, etc.	...	...	...	...	132
Foundries	...	...	...	...	1
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	37
Lock and tinsmiths	...	...	...	...	6
Laundries	...	...	...	...	4
Milliners	...	...	...	...	17
Marine stores	...	...	...	...	6
Netting chambers	...	...	...	...	12
Outfitters	...	...	...	...	1
Oilskin manufacturers	...	...	...	...	2
Picture framers	...	...	...	...	3
Plumbers and painters	...	...	...	...	7
Scale makers	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors	...	...	...	...	17
Tripe dressers	...	...	...	...	3
Potato crisp factory	...	...	...	...	1
Builders' merchants	...	...	...	...	2
Toy makers	...	...	...	...	2
Tallow works	...	...	...	...	1

Nature.				Number.
Slipper factories	...	...	...	3
Photographers	...	...	...	5
Sugar boilers	...	...	...	4
Poster manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Whitesmiths	...	...	...	1
Wood turners	...	...	...	1
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	3
Shoemakers	...	...	...	36
Upholsterers	...	...	...	6
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	41
Saddlers	...	...	...	6
Dentists	...	...	...	7
Mineral water manufacturers	...	...	...	3
Piano manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Sheet metal workers	...	...	...	2
Twine spinners	...	...	...	1
Ship chandlers	...	...	...	2
Roadstone and transport	...	...	...	1
Total				<hr/> 465 <hr/>

(iv.) **Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.**

No complaints of smoke nuisance were received during the year.

**Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.**

Special attention has again been given to this Act during the year. Printed leaflets setting forth the requirements of Orders-in-Council made under the Act were distributed to wholesale traders, shopkeepers and stallholders when necessary, followed by many verbal cautions to those failing to comply. No proceedings were taken for non-compliance.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. H. SPINKS.

(v.) **Occupations, etc., which can be controlled by  
Bye-Laws or Regulations.**

Offensive Trades, etc.:--

Nature.				Number.
*Fried fish shop	...	...	...	72
Tallow melter	...	...	...	1
Tripe dresser	...	...	...	3
Marine stores	...	...	...	6
Knacker	...	...	...	1
*Slaughter-houses	...	...	*16 registered	1 licensed

\* Bye-laws.

Underground Bakehouses:—None.

Common Lodging-houses:—4 with accommodation for 9 females and 78 males.

(vi.) **Swimming Pool.**

The Corporation owns a large open-air Swimming Pool, the water of which is continuously filtered and chlorinated.

(vii.) **Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.**

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock in the Borough, but the upholsterers use flock for making-up purposes; 9 visits were paid to these premises.

**4. Schools.**

The sanitary conditions and water supply of the schools remain satisfactory. I have little faith in school closure in outbreaks of infectious disease in urban areas of this nature, and as a consequence no school departments were closed during the period under review, but 103 patients and 144 contacts were temporarily excluded by me in cases of infectious disease. See also under Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria for action taken re contacts.



**Section D.—HOUSING.****\* STATISTICS.****Number of new houses erected during the year—**

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b)—			
(i.) by the Local Authority	...	...	120
(ii.) by other Local Authorities	...	...	Nil
(iii.) by other bodies and persons	...	...	160
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—			
(i.) by the Local Authority—			
(a) for the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925			Nil
(b) for the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925			Nil
(c) for other purposes	...	...	120
(ii.) by other bodies or persons	...	...	Nil

**1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year—**

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)			
	...	...	665
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...		2328
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925			
	...	...	170
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...		425
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation			
	...	...	65
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation			
	...	...	161

**2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices—**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers			
	...	...	317

\* The figures in this table represent certain aspects of work done during the year, and are not a statement of housing conditions.

### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year—

#### A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	82
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners ... ..	79
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

#### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	186
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners ... ..	164
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

#### C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	64
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	11

#### D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	1

#### 4. **Housing Act, 1935--Overcrowding—**

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	215
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein			...	234
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein			...	1644½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	216
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	8
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...			49½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	Nil
(e) Number of overcrowding cases which have been relieved in the course of slum clearance operations	...	...	...	7

### **HOUSING ACT, 1935.**

#### **Survey.**

The preliminary Survey, which consisted of the counting of persons and of rooms, followed by the measurement of the rooms in the 592 dwellings which appeared by the count to be possibly overcrowded, was completed at the end of March. These measurements showed that 216 of the 592 dwellings were, in fact, overcrowded.

Very full analytical reports were made to the Town Council and the Ministry of Health on this matter.

In the latter part of September the final Survey was commenced. This consists of the measurement of the rooms in all houses. At the end of the year this work was still proceeding, being estimated to reach completion at the end of March.



### **CLEARANCE AREA No. 3.**

In February, 1936, the Town Council declared the area bounded on the North by the mid-line of Row 131; on the East by the mid-line of King Street; on the South by the mid-line of Friars' Lane; and on the West by the mid-line of Middlegate Street: a Clearance Area under Section I. of the Housing Act, 1930, and made a Compulsory Purchase Order, relating to the land of the Area, under Section 10.

The Local Enquiry by the Ministry of Health Inspector was held on May 26th, 1936, and later the Minister confirmed the Order.

### **CLEARANCE AREAS Nos. 4 and 5.**

In February, 1936, the Town Council declared the whole of Mouse's Alley and the whole of Cremorne Place Clearance Areas under Section I. of the Housing Act, 1930.

The Local Enquiry by the Ministry of Health Inspector was held on October 20th, 1936, and later the Minister confirmed the Orders.

### **Section E.**

### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

#### **(a) Milk Supply.**

In all cases of applications for registration, dairies and milk shops were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector. In the past it has been difficult to insist on satisfactory conditions in cases where milk is merely a side line, e.g., small general shops. Under the Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926, much wider powers are given to the Local Authority, and since its coming into force greater strictness has been observed in enforcing satisfactory arrangements as a condition of registration. I decided that, after the year 1926, I would not recommend the Council to register a general shopkeeper as a purveyor except under the condition that milk is sold only in sealed bottles.

New dairies should be strictly in accordance with the Order previous to registration, and the existing dairies after a reasonable interval, should be brought up-to-date as far as structural circumstances will permit.



Many cow-sheds need very strict application of the Order. There are 7 cow-keepers on the register. The total number of cows is only 75 in 13 cow-sheds.

The statistics for the year are:—

			Applications during 1936.	No. on Register, Dec. 31st, 1936.
Purveyors	...	...	8	103
Dairymen	...	...	3	42
Cowkeepers	...	...	—	7
Cow-sheds	...	...	—	13

Five hundred and ninety-two visits were paid to these premises during the year.

### **Milk (Tubercle Bacilli and Other Bacteria).**

In August, 1934, arrangements were completed for examinations of milk to be made by Dr. A. Leslie Sheather.

During the year 1936, 80 samples were subjected to biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli; three were found positive.

Two of these tuberculous milks came from other Authorities. In each case I communicated with the County Medical Officer, with the result that the offending cow was traced and slaughtered.

In one case the supply was from a local herd. The Veterinary Surgeon, after very exhaustive enquiry, was unable to find the responsible animal, which was presumably no longer in the herd.

### **Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.**

#### **Licences Issued.**

Accredited	...	...	...	1
Grade A. (T.T.) Milk	...	...	...	3
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	2

Three of these on one occasion failed to reach the standard, but on re-sampling were found to be well above it.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**

## Slaughter-houses.

		In 1914.	In Jan., 1936.	In Dec., 1936.
Registered	...	21	16	16
Licensed	...	1	1	1
		<hr/> 22	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 17

**The Public Health (Meat Regulations).**

These have been given considerable attention during the year, and although a great improvement has been made, there are yet several things to be done before perfection is reached. These are receiving attention, and it is hoped our efforts will be successful without having to resort to extreme measures.

A large number of consignments of imported mutton have arrived from the Port of London, and have been inspected on arrival in the town. Notification is always received from the Medical Officer of Health of the Port of London Authority that such meat has been released, so that no difficulty has been experienced in connection with this particular type of food.

**Tuberculosis.**—The number of carcasses, etc., destroyed was as follows:—

			Tuberculosis.	Other Causes.
Ox carcasses	...	...	5	—
Heifer carcasses	...	...	2	—
Cow carcasses	...	...	2	1
Calf carcasses	...	...	—	2
Pig carcasses	...	...	20	16
Pig heads	...	...	146	—
Pig plucks	...	...	72	39
Fry fats	...	...	198	10
Kidneys	...	...	198	10
Pork	...	...	—	8 lbs.
Sheep carcasses	...	...	—	6
Sheep plucks	...	...	—	11
Lamb carcasses	...	...	—	1
Mutton	...	...	—	13 lbs.

		Tuberculosis.	Other Causes.
Lamb plucks ...	...	—	2
Bovine forequarters ...	...	23	1
Pork forequarters ...	...	—	2
Bovine hindquarters ...	...	1	1
Bovine head and tongue ...	...	157	25
Bovine tongues ...	...	—	31
Beef ...	...	—	81½ lbs.
Beef, chilled ...	...	—	13 lbs.
Bovine skirts ...	...	16	32
Bovine lungs ...	...	132	27
Bovine livers ...	...	104	151
Bovine tripe ...	...	1	8
Bovine fats ...	...	107	18
Bovine hearts ...	...	—	8
Bovine kidneys ...	...	4	45
Bovine pancreas ...	...	66	6
Bovine spleen ...	...	—	4
Bovine suet ...	...	—	27 lbs.
Bovine udders ...	...	—	10

### Other Food Seized.

401 tins of Mixed Fruit.  
 2 7-lb. tins of Chicken and Ham.  
 2 cases of Dates.  
 2 lbs. of Flour.  
 1½ stones Smoked Fillet.  
 1 Tinned Tongue.  
 19 tins of Ham.  
 11 tins of Prawn.  
 6 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs. of Potatoes.  
 22 cases of Pears.  
 6 Ducks.  
 151 tins of Corned Beef.  
 76 tins of Salmon.  
 83 tins of Tomatoes.  
 140 tins of Milk.

131 tins of Cream.  
 29 tins of Brisket.  
 96 tins of Peas.  
 28 tins of Bacon and Beans.  
 4 tins of Beans.  
 36 score of Eggs.  
 15 tins of Crab.  
 10 tins of Crayfish.  
 10 tins of Boiled Pork.  
 4 jars of Cream.  
 11 jars of Horseradish.  
 2 jars of Honey.  
 19 jars of Jam.  
 13 packets of Sage and Onions.  
 20 stones of Kippers.  
 2 tins of Lambs' Liver.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Bacon.  
 20 lbs. Lambs' Sweetbreads.  
 76 boxes of Tomatoes.  
 8 stones of Plaice.

### **Legal Proceedings.**

#### **Public Health Meat Regulations.**

A prosecution was instituted under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, for having sold diseased meat, and a fine of £5 and £2 2s. costs was imposed.

A prosecution was instituted under Section 72 (sub-sec. 4) of the Public Health Act, 1928, for making ice cream under unwholesome conditions, and a fine of £1 and £1 1s. costs was imposed.

#### **Humane Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.**

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

#### **Diseases of Animals Acts.**

The following figures are from the Chief Constable's Annual Report:—

Twenty-three cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported in 1936. One case was confirmed.



(c) **Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with results of analysis:—

	Number of Samples submitted to the Analyst.		Result of Analysis.	
			Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	...	82	77	5
Sweets	...	1	1	—
Margarine	...	5	5	—
Lemon Cheese	...	2	2	—
Lard	...	1	1	—
Mincemeat	...	3	3	—
Pork Cheese	...	1	1	—
Fish Paste	...	3	3	—
Cheese	...	6	6	—
Butter	...	3	3	—
Suet	...	1	1	—
Jam	...	2	2	—
Sugar	...	1	1	—
Sauce	...	1	1	—
Marmalade	...	1	1	—
Vinegar	...	1	1	—
Coffee	...	2	2	—
Sausages	...	4	4	—
Cream	...	5	5	—
Tinned Fruit	...	2	2	—
Ice Cream	...	23	22	1
Condensed Milk	...	3	3	—
Tea	...	1	1	—
Self-raising Flour	...	1	1	—
		<hr/> 155 <hr/>	<hr/> 149 <hr/>	<hr/> 6 <hr/>

The details of the adulteration found in the samples of milk, with the results of Magisterial or other proceedings, are as follows:—

Adulteration.	Proceedings.
27 per cent. fat deficient ...	Case dismissed.
8½ per cent. added water ...	Case dismissed.
18 per. cent. fat deficient ...	Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs.
1 per cent. fat deficient ...	Cautioned.
2 per cent. fat deficient ...	Cautioned.

### **Artificial Cream Act, 1929.**

Cream.—Five samples were examined and found genuine.

### **Public Health (Condensed and Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.**

As there appear to be only two well-known brands of dried milk and equally well-known brands of condensed milk sold in the district, only three samples of condensed milk were examined during the year, and found to comply with the Regulations.

### **Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 and 1927.**

All samples in the list under the heading on pages 59 and 60 were examined also for preservatives. No offence under these Regulations was found.

### **Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts, 1906 and 1926.**

One sample of Feeding Stuff was examined during the year. This complied with the definition.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of Food** are carried out by the Public Analyst.

(e) **Nutrition.**—Dissemination of knowledge.

Owing to the very small support from local advertisers, the publication of the local edition of “ Better Health ” had to cease. Since then the only local dissemination of health knowledge has been through the posters of the Central Council for Health Education exhibited by the Town Council.

## Section F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES.

## Infectious Diseases Generally.

## Notifiable Diseases.

In the following Table a comparison is made between the number of notifications in 1936 and in the previous ten years:—

Year	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
1926	0	126	4	29	14	1	7	181
1927	0	165	7	32	19	2	4	229
1928	0	89	12	45	24	2	1	173
1929	1	127	5	107	23	4	3	270
1930	0	71	7	76	14	2	2	172
1931	0	30	5	75	11	4	1	126
1932	0	38	1	72	17	4	1	133
1933	0	42	3	89	17	4	4	159
1934	0	331	0	122	37	3	4	497
1935	0	256	0	97	28	5	6	392
1936	0	136	1	56	27	5	3	228
Average for ten years								
1926-35	0.1	127.5	4.4	74.4	20.4	3.1	3.3	233.2

## Scarlet Fever.

One hundred and thirty-six cases were notified during the year, being 106 per cent. of the average number for the past ten years. The disease was of a mild type and few cases had any complications. See also pages 21 and 22.

In all cases contacts of Scarlet Fever cases were excluded from school for a fortnight, during which period they were visited at least twice and as many times thereafter as might be necessary.

The monthly incidence of the disease in Great Yarmouth during 1936 is shown in the following Table:—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Lunham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	11	1	7	2	1	0	10
February	8	0	6	0	2	0	6
March	26	3	18	4	1	0	21
April	18	4	13	0	1	0	15
May	9	0	3	4	2	0	5
June	10	2	8	0	0	0	8
July	16	2	8	5	1	0	13
August	11	4	4	3	0	0	11
September	9	4	3	1	1	0	9
October	8	2	3	3	0	0	8
November	5	3	1	1	0	0	3
December	5	1	3	1	0	0	3
Totals	136	26	77	24	9	0	112

### Diphtheria.

Fifty-six cases of this disease were notified during the year, being 75 per cent. of the average number for the previous ten years.

Most of the cases nursed at home, and all who were removed to the Isolation Hospital were examined bacteriologically to confirm the diagnosis, and in addition before discharge from isolation. No diphtheria patient was discharged from the Isolation Hospital until three successive swabs had shown absence of diphtheria bacilli. In addition to the foregoing, all contacts of school age were bacteriologically examined before being permitted to attend school, and adult contacts before going to work connected with food or clothing or other special circumstances. For further details on this subject see pages 18, 21 and 22.



The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following Table :—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
February	3	1	0	1	1	0	3
March	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
April	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
May	6	5	1	0	0	0	5
June	5	3	1	1	0	0	5
July	8	4	4	0	0	0	8
August	7	2	4	1	0	0	7
September	6	2	3	1	0	0	6
October	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
November	6	2	4	0	0	0	6
December	6	1	5	0	0	0	6
Totals	56	28	22	4	1	1	55

Out of 56 cases notified, 33 were discovered by the bacteriological work carried out at the Municipal Laboratory. But for this Institution, therefore, 58 per cent. of the cases would not have been isolated.

### **Encephalitis Lethargica.**

One case was notified during the year.

### **The Enteric Group of Diseases.**

One case was notified in 1936.

### **Erysipelas.**

Twenty-seven cases of this disease were notified during the year.

### **Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.**

Five cases were notified during the year.

### **Small Pox.**

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

### **Poliomyelitis.**

No cases were notified during the year.

### **Typhus Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Trench Fever, Malaria and Dysentery.**

No cases of the above were notified during the year.

### **Pneumonia.**

Thirty-two cases were notified during the year.

### **Diphtheria Antitoxin**

is provided free for the use of doctors who require it. It can be obtained at the Town Hall and Isolation Hospital during the daytime and at the two Police Stations during the night. Twelve bottles (each of 4,000 units) were distributed in this way in 1936.

### **Shick and Dick Tests.**

At the East Anglian School, the Medical Officer applies the Shick Test and immunisation to all the scholars whose parents give their consent.

### **Laboratory Facilities.**

(See page 18).

### **Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.**

No action was needed during the year.

### **Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.**

(See pages 8, 12, 13, 14).

**Extent to which school notifications of disease are utilized.**—Teachers and attendance officers report outbreaks of the non-notifiable diseases to me as School Medical Officer. Such steps as are practicable, e.g., the enforcement of the Education Committee's Standing Orders re exclusion of cases and contacts, are carried out. I am adverse to school closure (see page 50; and believe this to be the better method.

**ISOLATION HOSPITAL.****Disinfection.**

The following articles were passed through the steam disinfecter at the Hospital:—

Beds	257	Counterpanes	401
Pillows	813	Mattresses	388
Bolsters	198	Clothing	1247
Slips	532	Carpets	12
Sheets	691	Rugs	31
Hangings	36	Towels	514
Blankets	979	Various	826
			<hr/>
			Total 6925
			<hr/>

(The above list does not include a far larger number of articles from the Isolation Hospital itself).

Three hundred and two rooms were disinfected with formalin vapour.

The cleansing of verminous persons is carried out by the Public Assistance Committee, who have an up-to-date equipment at the Workhouse Infirmary.

**TABLE II.**  
**Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1936.**

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.												Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages — Years.											Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston and Southtown	Runham Vauxhall	Port.	
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65						
Pneumonia	32	1	3	1	2	3	1	6	5	2	5	2	11	13	8	—	—	
Diphtheria	56	—	2	5	4	3	7	1	6	2	1	—	29	21	5	1	—	
Membranous Croup		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	5	—	10	12	5	—	—	
Erysipelas	27	—	2	6	11	9	27	6	17	—	—	—	28	75	33	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	
Neonatorum		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	261	5	7	12	16	14	86	35	15	36	8	20	7	82	124	54	1	167

Estcourt Road Isolation Hospital:—57 beds for Enteric, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.  
Gorleston Isolation Hospital:—12 beds for Small Pox, Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague.  
Hospital Authority:—Great Yarmouth Corporation.



TABLE IIa.

Ages at Death from Notifiable Infectious Diseases  
during the Year 1936.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Deaths.												
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.											
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
Pneumonia ...	27	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	8	6
Diphtheria	2	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals ..	37	7	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	5	5	8	6

### 3. Public Vaccination.

The figures for 1936 were:—

		Primary Vaccinations.	Re- vaccinations.
North District & Runham Vauxhall			
(Dr. Connell)	... ..	53	3
South District (Dr. Connell)	...	62	2
Cobholm, Southtown (ditto)	...	14	Nil
Gorleston (Dr. Anderson)	...	47	2
Infirmery (Dr. Adlington)	...	1	Nil

This total of 177 primary vaccinations compared with 734 births during the same period is an index of the growing unvaccinated state of the community. Having regard to the fact that Small Pox until recently had been prevalent for some years in some parts of England and Wales, and to the large influx of summer visitors that we got each year from permanently affected areas, it is peculiarly inadvisable that we should continue to neglect this elementary precaution, especially as, under the new regulations, vaccinations are now performed on one "spot" only, which causes a minimum of inconvenience to the patient.

### Cancer.

Facilities for diagnosis and treatment:—

#### (a) THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is a regional Radium Centre and has a loan from the Radium Commission of 400 milligrams of Radium. There is a full-time Radium Officer.

A new X-ray Department is in course of construction, and when this is completed (approximately in the middle of 1937) deep X-ray treatment will also be available.

Operative treatment is also available for suitable cases.

No statistics are available relating to the Great Yarmouth cases.

## (b) THE GREAT YARMOUTH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Operative treatment is available for suitable cases.

No statistics are yet available relating to Great Yarmouth cases.

## (c) THE GREAT YARMOUTH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTION.

Medical treatment only is available at this Institution.

During the year 1936 twenty-five patients were admitted suffering from Cancer. Of these 25, seven were admitted after previous advice or treatment at a Hospital (i.e., the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital) providing radiation as well as operative treatment. Eight were admitted after previous advice or treatment at a Hospital (i.e., the General Hospital) providing operative but not radiation treatment, and 10 patients were admitted without previous advice or treatment at another Hospital.

## CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE ABOVE INSTITUTIONS.

Patients are referred at the discretion of their doctors to either the General or the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. From the former they may be referred to the latter. From the figures given in (c) (above) it will be seen that 10 out of 25 cases were admitted direct to the Poor Law Institution, being unsuitable for operative or radiation treatment.

## DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—
5—	—	1	1
15—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—
35—	1	4	5
45—	7	7	14
55—	13	16	29
65—	21	20	41
75—	11	15	26
	<hr/> 53 <hr/>	<hr/> 63 <hr/>	<hr/> 116 <hr/>

#### 4. (b) **Prevention of Blindness.**

The full report of the Home Teacher for the Blind will be found on pages 74—76. In connection with prevention, she took four persons to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for eye treatment.

The Education Committee provided glasses for 108 children during the year.

Under the Public Health Act, the Health Committee provides collosol argentum, free of cost, to the midwives for application to the eyes of the newly-born, and, in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, fees (as under the Midwives' Act) are paid to the doctor until the child is well. This last I consider of great importance; it is quite usual for treatment to be necessary for some days beyond the normal days contemplated in the Midwives' Act.



(c) Tuberculosis.

Notifications of Tuberculosis.

		Number.	Admissions to Hospital or Sanatorium.	Deaths.
Pulmonary	Males	27	33	20
	Females	26	27	18
	Total	53	60	38
Non-Pulmonary	Males	3	6	1
	Females	3	6	3
	Total	6	12	4

5. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

	Cases.			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	Hospital.				
I.	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—
II.	„	„	—	„	—	—	—
III.	„	„	—	„	—	—	—

Analysis of Tuberculosis Cases.

Age-periods.	All new cases, including those not notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non- pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1
15	9	13	1	0	4	6	0	0
25	6	8	0	0	3	5	0	0
35	5	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
45	5	2	0	0	5	3	0	0
55	5	2	0	1	4	0	0	1
65 and upwards	2	3	0	0	2	4	0	1
Totals	32	31	3	4	20	18	1	3

There were seven non-notified tuberculosis deaths, being 16 per cent. of the whole. There is a tendency with some doctors to delay notification, especially in the winter months, but this year there has been an improvement. Generally speaking, the omission to notify is due to some doctors recognising no purpose in notification where no help is required.

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.**—No action was taken during the year under these powers.

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1922.**

This Act was adopted by the Town Council from April 1st, 1924. On the 13th March, 1928, the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health that he should examine new entrants, previous to their being admitted to Designated Posts, was adopted.

Since then the following number of examinations have been made:—

To end of year 1928 ...	...	...	51
„ „ 1929 ...	...	...	68
„ „ 1930 ...	...	...	133
„ „ 1931 ...	...	...	195
„ „ 1932 ...	...	...	214
„ „ 1933 ...	...	...	223
„ „ 1934 ...	...	...	237
„ „ 1935 ...	...	...	277
„ „ 1936 ...	...	...	289

### **THE WORK OF THE RAT OFFICER.**

This officer's position is often misunderstood. He is not a rat-catcher. Just as a Sanitary Inspector enforces certain provisions of various enactments relating to Public Health, so the Rat Officer enforces the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act. His duty is to compel occupiers of premises to take the necessary steps to destroy rats or mice that are harbouring there. Even when, as is often the case, the occupier

is willing to act, and in fact reports the matter to the Rat Officer, that officer still has the difficult task of compelling the occupiers of neighbouring premises to act at the same time and to co-operate their efforts. It is obvious that merely sporadic attempts on isolated premises would be valueless.

The Corporation have appointed an official Rat-catcher to work under the Rat Officer. He appears to be giving satisfaction to the occupiers of premises where he has operated.

During the year the Rat Officer made 2,291 visits as follows:—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	40
Marine Stores	...	...	...	54
Fish-houses	...	...	...	319
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	44
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	11
Bake Houses	...	...	...	92
Malt Houses	...	...	...	22
Stables	...	...	...	179
Piggeries	...	...	...	112
Timber Yards	...	...	...	12
Private Houses	...	...	...	294
Groceries and Provision Stores	...	...	...	36
Re-visits	...	...	...	424
Special and complaints	...	...	...	621
Ships	...	...	...	15
Fish Manure Stores	...	...	...	16
				—
				2291
				—
Rats killed—Ferreting	...	...	...	1762
Known to be poisoned or trapped	...	...	...	54
				—
				1816
				—

# BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

## HOME TEACHER'S REPORT

For the Year ending December, 1936.

Miss Rees submits her Twelfth Annual Report of work done under the above Act.

The necessary registration work has been done and the Register brought up-to-date. There have been 33 new cases and 21 deaths during the year. One person has left the Borough.

The number on the Register is 218, as compared with 207 last year. The age groups are as follows:—

			M.	F.
Under 5 years	...	Nil		
Between 5 and 16 years	...	4	2	2
„ 16 „ 21 „	...	5	3	2
„ 21 „ 50 „	...	32	19	13
„ 50 „ 70 „	...	95	51	44
Over 70 years	...	82	34	48
		<hr/> 218	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 109

1,502 visits have been paid during the year. Instruction in Moon Type has been given to four persons. Three magazines in Braille and one in Moon Type have been circulated among readers. There are five readers who belong to the National Library.

Three persons have been read to regularly and others taken for walks. Three persons have been visited while in Hospital. Four persons have been taken to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for eye treatment. Two persons were provided with spectacles.

Application has been made for the State Blind Pension on behalf of six persons.

Fourteen applications were made during the year for the Corporation allowance. Twelve were successful. Twenty recipients died during the year. At the end of the year there were 119 recipients as compared with 127 last year.

There are four children at the East Anglian School. There are three persons being trained at the Norwich Institution. There



are four persons, three males and one female, employed as "journeymen" in the Institution. There is one home worker employed as a copyist by the National Library.

The Flag Day organised by the Committee resulted in £206 5s. 1d., and donations amounted to £25 0s. 7d.

Money grants for special purposes were given to sixteen persons out of the Voluntary Fund. Gifts of eggs, fruit, etc., have been made to twenty-one invalids.

Two hundred and twenty-one persons received a Christmas gift of 2/6. During the early part of the year forty-one invalids received 1 cwt. of coal.

### **Social Events, etc.**

Blind Welfare work has continued to make good progress, and frequent social gatherings have been held. Local townspeople have assisted the Committee in this work. Both the Yarmouth and Gorleston Clubs have held fortnightly meetings during the winter months. The tenth annual party was held on January 16th at the Wesleyan School Room. On June 18th the annual outing was held at Mundesley.

During the year the blind were entertained by the Great Yarmouth Operatic and Dramatic Society, the Great Yarmouth Junior Players, the Wellington Pier Pavilion, Y.M.C.A., Gorleston group of Toc H, the Wesley Guild, and the Yarmouth and Gorleston Steamboat Co.

The Transport Committee has granted facilities to travel free on the Corporation buses to 149 blind persons.

The Committee has arranged with the British Wireless for the Blind Fund and the local Relay Company to provide free "relay" service to blind persons. This concession is appreciated greatly, and it is hoped that eventually the majority of the blind will benefit.

The Committee is indebted to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapels in Yarmouth and Gorleston for the use of their school-rooms for meetings for the blind.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

P. M. REES,

Home Teacher for the Blind.

ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER OF THE BLIND  
ON DECEMBER 31st, 1936.

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	0
Between 5 and 16 years—					
At school	...	...	...	...	4
Between 16 and 21 years—					
At Home M.D. in receipt of allowance	...	...	...	1	
In training at Norwich	...	...	...	1	
At home	...	...	...	2	
At school	...	...	...	1	
				<hr/>	5
Between 21 and 50 years—					
Weaver at Norwich	...	...	...	1	
Basket makers at Norwich	...	...	...	3	
St. Dunstan's (basket maker)	...	...	...	1	
St. Dunstan's (mat maker)	...	...	...	1	
Braille copyist for Library	...	...	...	1	
In Naval Hospital	...	...	...	1	
Infirmary	...	...	...	2	
In training at Norwich	...	...	...	3	
Pedlar	...	...	...	1	
At home—					
Unemployable in receipt of allowance	...	...	...	12	
With incomes over scale	...	...	...	6	
				<hr/>	32
Between 50 and 70 years—					
Shopkeeper	...	...	...	1	
In Infirmary	...	...	...	6	
Newsagent	...	...	...	1	
At home—					
Unemployable in receipt of allowance	...	...	...	53	
With incomes over scale	...	...	...	34	
				<hr/>	95
Over 70 years—					
Infirmary	...	...	...	17	
At home—					
In receipt of allowance	...	...	...	53	
With incomes over scale	...	...	...	12	
				<hr/>	82
				<hr/>	
				Total	218
					<hr/>

# Mental Deficiency Acts.

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## SUPERVISION OFFICER'S REPORT

**For the Year ending December, 1936.**

Miss Would submits her Second Annual Report of work under the above Acts.

The appointment of Supervision Officer was made from February 23rd, 1931, it being arranged that the officer should work under the Central Association for Mental Welfare for the first three months (the Corporation paying the Association for her services). In May this period was extended to August 23rd, 1931. Thereafter the work has been carried out under the direct control of the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective.

Miss Sandman resigned in January, 1935, and was succeeded by Miss Would.

**Home Visiting.** During the year, 337 visits were paid to 63 homes. Two cases died during the year; 18 new cases were added to the list; 4 have left the district.

**Occupation Centre.** This was first opened on May 28th, 1931, provisionally for three afternoons a week, in a room in the Wesleyan Church premises. An Assistant was appointed to help the Supervision Officer. During the first (the Summer) term nine cases attended.

In September, 1931, the Centre was transferred to the Boy Scouts' Headquarters (late St. Peter's School), Deneside, and since then has been open on five days a week (Monday to Friday) from 9.45 a.m. to 12.10 p.m. daily.

The training has included handicrafts of various kinds—rug-making, knitting, sewing, stool-making, simple leather work and raffia-work—physical training, kindergarten occupations and speech training. Attendance has been very regular.

The attendance of such cases is naturally variable, being governed by home and personal considerations that do not apply to ordinary school children. The number who attended during the year was as follows:—

Males—under 16 years, 3; over 16 years, nil.

Females—under 16 years, 2; over 16 years, 5.

The number of cases on the Register of the Centre on December 31st was:—

Males—under 16 years, 3; over 16 years, nil.

Females—under 16 years, 2; over 16 years, 5.

**Home Teaching.** One case who was unable to attend the Centre has been taught weekly in her own home, being given knitting instruction.

**Register of Mental Defectives.** This has been brought up-to-date as far as possible, though there is doubtless a number not yet brought to notice. Those known of are classified as follows:—

I. Institutions—		Under 16 years.	Over 16 years.
Males	...	3	36
Females	...	1	33
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		4	69
		<hr/>	<hr/>
II. At Home—		Under 16 years.	Over 16 years.
Males	...	13	22
Females	...	10	18
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		23	40
		<hr/>	<hr/>

**Social Events.** A Programme and exhibition of work was given on July 29th. On July 21st the cases attending the Centre or being taught at home were taken for an outing to Corton Gardens, tea being provided in the Café. On December 22nd the fifth Annual Party was held at the Centre, eighteen defectives and their friends being present.



PORT SANITARY DISTRICT  
OF GREAT YARMOUTH.

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Annual Report  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR  
— 1936. —

PORT SANITARY DISTRICT  
OF  
GREAT YARMOUTH.

Return of the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at the Port of Yarmouth  
during the year 1936 (excluding Fishing Vessels):—

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.			COASTWISE.		
	Ships.	Tonnage.		Ships.	Tonnage.
With Cargo	377	89553	With Cargo	1594	229772
In Ballast (including Fishing Vessels)	62	19209	In Ballast	194	55848

## I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1936.

TABLE A

	Arrivals.*		Number Inspected.		Number reported defective.	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied.	Number reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
	Number.	Tonnage.	By the M.O.H.	By the Inspector			
FOREIGN—							
Steamers ...	285	86737	28	220	48	29	0
Motors ...	125	19782	5	108	10	8	1
Sailing ...	23	2003	3	2	1	1	0
Fishing ...	6	240	0	1	0	0	0
Total Foreign...	439	108762	36	331	59	38	1
COASTWISE—							
Steamers ...	735	140870	5	500	58	49	0
Motors ...	808	123966	3	362	48	31	0
Sailing ...	245	20784	0	82	40	29	0
Fishing ...	461	18440	12	246	87	78	0
Total Coastwise...	2249	304060	20	1190	233	187	0
Total Foreign and Coastwise	2688	412822	56	1521	292	225	1

These vessels were of the following nationalities:—

British	...	...	...	...	969
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	35
Swedish	...	...	...	...	38
Dutch	...	...	...	...	135
Danish	...	...	...	...	16
French	...	...	...	...	1
Belgian	...	...	...	...	5
German	...	...	...	...	40
Finish	...	...	...	...	15
Esthonian	...	...	...	...	13
Soviet	...	...	...	...	3
Latvian	...	...	...	...	3
British Fishing	...	...	...	...	246
Danzig	...	...	...	...	1
Lithuanian	...	...	...	...	1

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## II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

### (a) **Passenger Traffic during 1936.**

There is none in this Port.

### (b) **Cargo Traffic.**

The foreign trade of the Port was chiefly with the following Ports:—

#### *Principal Imports.*

*Maize*:—Antwerp, Rotterdam.

*Sugar*:—Danzig, Hamburg.

*Phosphate*:—Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg.

*Salt*:—Torre Veiga, Weisermunde, Hamburg, Ymuiden, Antwerp, Santa Pola, Alicante.

*Wood*: — Frederickshavn, Wiborg, Gothenberg, Oslo, Uleaborg, Archangel, Kotka, Rafso, Trondhjem, Leningrad, Nordmaling, Raumo, Onega, Memel, Stettin, Gefle, Yxpalia.

#### *Principal Exports.*

Fish, malt and scrap-iron.

Ships proceeding up river:—Of the 433 foreign arrivals, 51 went through the Port to Norwich. Of the 1788 coastwise arrivals, 620 went through to Norwich and 149 to Cantley.

## III. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

(1) Water supply for the Port and Shipping is obtained from the Company's mains—a continuous and adequate supply for all purposes.

(2) Hydrants and hose-pipes are provided and stored by the Water Company. All are well flushed-out before connection with the tanks.

(3) There are no water boats.



## IV. PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

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These Regulations came into force on May 1st, 1933. Under them a number of new and modified arrangements were made locally, and, having been fully described in a previous Report, are here omitted except in so far as they relate to the year's working.

(1) Masters of foreign-going ships arriving from a foreign port now have to sign a Declaration of Health.

During the year, 105 of these Declarations were delivered by Masters of ships entering the Port. All the ships were "clean."

(2) This Port has no trade with districts likely to be infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague. A watch is kept on all Ports with which we have communication, and a list of those which are "infected" is sent to Customs Officers, Pilots and Shipping Agents. To date these Ports have been infected only with Typhus or Small Pox. The Pilots have agreed not to bring in a ship from an "infected" Port, notwithstanding a "clean" declaration (see above) without first communicating with me. There were no such ships during the year.

I wish to thank the Pilots for their ungrudging help in these matters of Declarations and Infected Ports.

(3) As stated above, no inward vessel required special attention. I have, however, found in the past that Pilots and Customs Officers always report cases of sickness immediately by telephone. In addition it is now possible for vessels having wireless to communicate with me direct, using the "Y" Code of the International Sanitary Convention, and my telegraphic address — "Portelth, Gt. Yarmouth" — but no such messages were received during the year.

(4) and (5) These matters were fully set-out in my Report for 1933.

(6) No occasion has arisen for the Medical Officer of Health to take action, regarding any ship, under Article 16, during the year.

(7), (8) and (9) These matters were fully set-out in my Report for 1933.

(10) A contract has been entered into with the East Suffolk County Council for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease at the Lowestoft Hospital Clinic. Slips giving the necessary information are distributed to ships by the Sanitary Inspector; and Consuls, Shipping Agents and Customs Officials have been supplied with the necessary particulars.

TABLE C.  
Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1936.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Enteric ...	—	—	—	0.2
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	0.2
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	—	0.4
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	0.2

TABLE D.  
Cases of Infectious Sickness occurred on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1936.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Erysipelas ...	—	1	1	—

#### V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

No rat-catcher has been appointed for the Port. Ships in the Port are regarded as houses in the town and receive only a proportionate amount of attention. In this connection fifteen ships were visited by the Rat Officer during the year.

There were no ships from plague infected ports—in fact, we have no trade with any place in which plague is liable to occur. Some years ago a number of rats (black and brown) from the Port were examined for plague infection, without result. As the Corporation employs no rat-catchers for this purpose, statistics of rat destruction on ships are not available, but no unduly infested ship was found.

#### VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.  
*Classification of Nuisances.*

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected 1936.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other unhealthy conditions.
British ...	969	—	29	204*
Other Nations .	306	—	18	41*

\* Excluding 195 cases where bilge pumping was ordered to be carried out at sea.

The following list shows the nature of the defects, etc., reported in the previous tables:—

Dirty forecastles or deck houses ...	...	62
Forecastles to repaint or limewash ...	...	17
Defects in sanitary arrangements ...	...	14
Defects in ventilation ...	...	18
Filthy galley ...	...	23
Offensive accumulations ...	...	35
Filthy bedding, clothing, etc. ...	...	8
Unsuitable sleeping accommodation ...	...	4
Defective water tanks ...	...	7
Filthy w.c's. ...	...	81
Unwholesome provision store ...	...	6
Suspicious drinking water ...	...	3
Ship's stores in forecastle ...	...	2
Repairs to ventilators ...	...	4
Cautions <i>re</i> bilge pumping ...	...	195
Cleanse holds ...	...	2
Vermin ...	...	6
Total (excluding bilge pumping) ...		<u>292</u>

These defects necessitated re-inspection in most cases. All were dealt with by Informal Notices.

UN SOUND PROVISIONS. — 80 lbs. beef were seized and destroyed.

BILGE PUMPING ON FISHING VESSELS.—Bills were posted and handbills were distributed on board the fishing craft coming South for the Autumn Fishing, drawing attention to the above offence, and many masters and engineers of vessels were cautioned personally by the Inspector.

## VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) There is no trade in the articles coming under the various Food Regulations.

(2) *Shell Fish*. There are no beds within the Port.

(3) See (1) above.



At the Fish-wharf, etc., the following were seized and destroyed :—

156 cran Herrings.

20 trunks Mackerel.

5 peds Crabs.

The Sanitary Inspector visits the Fish-wharf daily and spends much time there during the Fishing Season.

MR. SPINKS submits his Annual Report on the work done by the Assistant Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, for the Great Yarmouth Urban Sanitary Authority during the year 1936.

#### **CANAL BOATS ACTS.**

During the year 56 boats were inspected, and these were generally found to be very clean and well kept, and in no case were there females or children permanently residing on board.

One boat had no water jar; one had a broken skylight, and one faulty ventilation. There were two cases of failure to produce registers and insufficient marking.

The above were all satisfactorily dealt with on notifying the owner.

There has again been no case of sickness on board a canal boat during the year.

#### **REGISTRATION MATTERS.**

Fifty-eight boats have been registered by this Authority, but only about seventeen of these boats are now in use as Canal Boats.

There were no fresh registrations during the year, most of the boats in this district now registering under the Merchant Shipping Act.





